

THE NEW ERA.

FRED K DOUGLASS, Corresponding Editor.

All communications should be addressed, Publishers New Era, Lock Box 31, Washington, D. C. The leaders of Frederick Douglass, Esq., our Corresponding Editor, will be designated thus. This paper is not responsible for the views expressed by Correspondents.

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Radicalism against Patriotism.

There is an instinctive feeling of hatred in the minds of the mass of the Democracy against every loyal, patriotic man, and a corresponding feeling of admiration for the enemies of the Government—the more ignorant and ruffianly the better. So, when SCAMMEL, the Democratic pot-house politician of New York was killed by some other Democratic pot-house politician, a few months ago, the flags were put at half-mast all over the city officials and the Democratic city officials all wore crepe. When REAL, the Democratic murderer, who was hung for assassinating a policeman, was buried, a few days ago, five or six thousand Democratic politicians of the City of New York turned out in procession to do honor to the dead ruffian. As a matter of course, when the hero and patriot, FARRAGUT, died, the Democratic politicians of New York gave not a sign of regret, and paid no honor to his memory. The reason is plain enough. FARRAGUT had bravely defended the Union against the Democratic rebellion, and was responsible for the deaths of a large number of Democratic voters at Mobile and New Orleans. If JEFF. DAVIS, or LEE, or BRECKINRIDGE should die the Democrats of New York, if not of the whole country, would mourn as though their nearest and dearest friends had been taken from them. Such is modern Democracy.

SEND ON YOUR MONEY.—We receive a great many letters, saying that several subscribers have been obtained, and requesting us to forward the papers, and they will remit as soon as a certain number of subscribers are procured. We keep no book of account with subscribers, and cannot send any paper until the money is received. Our friends should send the names, with the money, just as fast as they are obtained, to prevent dissatisfaction on the part of the subscribers.

No Antagonism.

No country has ever achieved greatness, morally, intellectually, or politically, except by the example, the inspiration, and the stimulus of its public and leading men and prominent citizens. Nor has any party achieved success or maintained ascendancy but through the same causes and by like influences. Whenever any country, through ingratitude, folly, ignorance, prejudice, or jealousy, has sacrificed its public men, by detraction or otherwise, the result has been, at least, less of prestige and influence, and more frequently loss of nationality; and the penalty to parties, for like folly, is equally certain and fatal. It is unnecessary to quote examples to sustain these maxims—history is crowded with them. Every intelligent reader can refer to them by scores; and we have referred to them for the purpose only of calling attention to the fact that too many in the Republican party have, apparently, embraced the fatal policy which, persisted in, will inevitably lead to its disruption and defeat. We say apparently, for the reason that while there is no actual antagonism in the Republican ranks, there is such a lack of prominent and acknowledged leadership, such a preponderance of individuality, such deficiency of organized and combined action and sentiment, and so many personal likes and dislikes, that the consequences, if these are continued and carried into the approaching campaign, will be scarcely less fatal to the ascendancy of the party than if the apparent were real antagonisms.

For instance, there is claimed to be real cordiness, not to say hostility, between Congress and the Executive, when, in fact, there is scarcely a perceptible difference of opinion, which, such as it is, both most cheerfully follow, retaining the most cordial friendship and adhering to the same general purposes.

Referring to examples, we cite the recommendation of the President in behalf of the shipping interest, to which Congress failed practically to respond. It is asserted that there is antagonism between this recommendation and this failure. What are the facts? The recommendation was made near the last hour of the session, when there was not time for mature action. It was prompted at that moment by events which had just transpired, the full effect of which it was impossible to predict, much less determine. It was a subject which Congress had been investigating and considering for months, with an anxious desire to accomplish substantially what the Executive recommended, and it is well known that upon any measure, the details of which would have afforded reasonable assurance of accomplishing the desired purpose, the voice of Congress would have been nearly unanimous. Congress and the President were in accord so far as their purposes were in question, but it was the province of the former to prescribe the conditions, which it had not time to do, and which it could not at that time clearly determine. Where is the antagonism in this? And yet these are the precise facts. There is not a doubt but the recommendation was clearly approved by three-fourths of the Congress, and that the purpose will be accomplished at no distant day, by the cordial co-operation of the two branches of the Government.

Again, a serious effort has been made to prove antagonism between the Executive and Congress on the subject of the acquisition of foreign territory, more especially the Island, or rather Territory, of St. Domingo. Here once more the croakers are sadly at fault, and here again the apparent antagonism will, in the sequel, be found to exist only in the minds of the enemies of both.

On the subject of the acquisition of adjacent continental or insular territory, the policy of the Republican party is clearly understood, and is faithfully represented by the Executive. The Republican party is for such acquisition by peaceful progress, without cost, with the consent of the people upon the territory to be acquired; and this policy is as much the policy of Congress as of the Executive, and as certainly the policy of the people as of the administration or Congress.

The Executive is a unit, and could master the details and decide upon them with promptitude. Congress requires more time in a given case, and, until the popular impulse is felt, it may be in the power of a few to delay favorable action—so finally defeat it is impossible. On this, as on other questions, Congress and the Executive will fully harmonize, and the people will come to the support of both. The check which the unquestioned policy of the party has received in the defeat of the St. Domingo treaty is temporary only; the ear of progress will gather an increased impetus from a popular verdict, sufficient to overwhelm all who would stay its advance. Delay is not defeat; differences are not antagonisms necessarily. The rejection of the treaty at the last session of the Senate was not a verdict against annexation, but a failure to approve the time and the details; the one will be extended, the other modified, and the policy of the administration, the party, and the people will prevail.

Equally groundless are all the other alleged differences between the different branches of the Government. They are not differences of principle, but of detail; not of matter, but of manner. They will all be brought into harmony by the potent purposes of Republicans everywhere to do what will best subserve the interest of the people, best promote the national prosperity and renown, and best secure individual liberty and collective advancement.

The Fifteenth Amendment in Missouri.

Our friend, Mr. L. P. WHITE, of Independence, Missouri, sends us an account of the ceremonies at that place in honor of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, on the 5th of August, instant. Early in the morning the colored people from the surrounding country began to pour into the town, and by 10 o'clock the whole colored population of the town and county were in motion. They had assembled in large numbers to celebrate a measure which secures to them what the great Magna Charta wrested from King John did to the people of England and their descendants. At half-past ten the large and enthusiastic concourse formed in procession, and, preceded by the Silver Cornet Band, marched to the depot, where they were joined by several benevolent and other societies from different parts of the country. The marshal of the day was Mr. W. POWELL, and under his direction the procession marched through the principal streets of the town, and then to a beautiful grove, where extensive and appropriate arrangements were made for the occasion under the supervision of the ladies of the Robert Small Benevolent Society. When the meeting was organized, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. STEWART, of Sodaia. Appropriate and eloquent addresses were then made by Mr. TWIN and Mr. J. M. TURNER, from Jefferson City. The speech of the latter was an able review of the situation, and made a most favorable impression. At the close of his address the assembly separated for their homes, after a day of both pleasure and profit to the participants.

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Virginia—The Congressional Prospect.

Notwithstanding apparent defections in the ranks of the Republican party of Virginia, never was a more cheering prospect for success than at the coming fall election. There is not a shadow of doubt but the Republicans have a majority of the voters of that State, and if the leaders exercise proper discretion, the result will show an increase of the public members of the next House. Let look for a moment at the result of the last election in that State.

In the First District, there was a total vote of 26,975 for all the candidates. There were four candidates in the district, two Conservatives and two Radicals. The vote was divided as follows: AYER, Radical, 8,023; NORTON, Radical, 6,525; SEAGER, Conservative, 7,377; LEWIS, Conservative, 50. Mr. AYER was elected by a plurality of 1,546. This is a perfectly safe majority, and can be increased if the Republicans of the district will but work together harmoniously. Our advisers from the district lead us to believe that this will be the case, and that there will be no division of the vote this fall between a second or independent candidate. No one has as yet been set for holding a convention; but when such convention is held, if the public members of that district are actuated by an earnest desire to succeed, they should make up their minds to abide by its decision. This we confidently think they will do, and we therefore predict a triumph for the Republican candidate.

An excellent state of feeling exists in the Second District, and the probabilities are that J. PLATT, who was recently unanimously re-elected, will be re-elected by a largely increased majority. The most perfect harmony exists throughout the entire district, and Col. AYER will not only poll the strength of his party, but will make heavy inroads on the Conservative ranks. His activity during the last session, and his constant and unremitting attention to the wants and interests of his constituents, has made him many warm personal friends, and those who opposed him in the last contest, and if their votes are not cast for him, their influence will not be used against him. The last contest Col. PLATT had to contend against an Independent Republican candidate, without the advantage of an opposing Conservative candidate, as was the case in the First district. But the vote showed in what high esteem he was held by the people of his district. The following is the result of the contest: HON. JAS. H. PLATT, Jr., Radical, received 16,781 votes, while Mr. BAYNE, (colored), Independent Republican, received 2,736. The vote cast for Mr. GOWDIS, the Conservative candidate, was 11,255. Had the vote cast for Mr. AYER been given Col. PLATT his majority could have reached the handsome total of 8,262. With a clear field and a very unpopular candidate it would be almost impossible to overcome his majority; but with a clear field and the most popular gentleman in the State for his standard-bearer, there is a positive certainty that Col. PLATT's majority will be increased several thousand votes.

Passing to the Third District, there is a safe Republican majority, notwithstanding there exists some defection in the Republican ranks. HON. CHAS. H. PORTER, the present incumbent, has been renominated, and the canvass has been opened with considerable activity on the part of the Republicans. Whatever differences exist at present among our friends in that district will be satisfactorily adjusted, and the district saved to the Republicans. The vote cast at the last election was as follows: HON. C. H. PORTER, Radical, received 17,311 votes, against 13,041 for HUNNICUTT, Conservative. There was, in addition, 815 votes cast for MURFORD, Independent Democrat, and 231 for FIELDS, Colored, (colored), Independent Republican. Combining the vote of FIELDS Cook with that of Mr. PORTER, and the vote cast for MURFORD with that cast for HUNNICUTT, the total Republican majority of the district is 3,786—a majority which the Democrats cannot by any possibility overcome.

In the Fourth District there is a fine prospect for the success of the Republicans. From the vote cast at the last election it would be difficult to determine the actual strength of the party in this district, as three candidates were in the field, two of them open and avowed Republicans, while the third, who was successful, claimed to endorse the administration, and thereby secured many Republican votes. The next contest will be narrowed down to two candidates, with their positions so fully and clearly defined that no one need be deceived, as was undoubtedly the case in the last election. We find the vote recorded as follows: BOOKER, Conservative, received 13,101, against 9,568 votes cast for TUCKER, Republican, and 4,639 for STOWELL, Independent Republican. Giving Mr. BOOKER the credit of having received none but Democratic votes, and combining the vote cast for Messrs. TUCKER and STOWELL, we have a Republican majority in the district of 1,108 votes. But this is far short of the actual strength of the party in this district. While Mr. BOOKER received the entire Conservative vote of the district, (Conservative means Democracy in Virginia,) he claimed to be in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, and did act with that party up to within a few days of the adjournment of the last session. He had been identified with the Republican party since the close of the rebellion, and in 1868 was regarded as sufficiently Radical to be placed on the WELLS ticket for Attorney General of the State. We mention these facts to show that he must have received a heavy Republican vote, and that in determining the strength of the party in this district it cannot be based on the figures as shown in the vote cast for Messrs. TUCKER and STOWELL. Perfect harmony at present exists among the Republicans of the district, and they are only awaiting the result of the Congressional Convention to commence a most active and energetic campaign. The probabilities are that HON. GEORGE TUCKER will be the nominee, as he is regarded as the strongest man in the district. Mr. TUCKER is an able lawyer, a true and unflinching Republican, and will be certain to carry the district if nominated, and we regard his success in the nominating convention as beyond a doubt.

Our article is already too lengthy, and we shall have to defer our remarks on the remaining districts in Virginia until next week.

An Important Acquisition.

HON. JAMES L. ORR, formerly Governor of South Carolina, for several years member of Congress from that State, and for one term Speaker of the House of Representatives, has recently published a letter in the Charleston Republican, defining at length and with much force his political views. He declares in most unequivocal terms that he shall hereafter act with the Republican party, and that he shall vote at the ensuing election for the candidates of that party for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, though the latter is a colored man. He states his reason for this determination in a frank and explicit manner. In his letter he states that there is a legitimate Republican ma-

jority of thirty thousand at least in the State, and that the colored vote is, and has been since 1867, nearly a unit for that party.

How significantly asks if they have acted unwisely and unpatriotically in their devotion to the Republican party? "Suppose our condition," he asks by way of illustration, and to justify that devotion, "were reversed, that we and our ancestors had been slaves for 200 years, that a party had made war to give us freedom, that it had succeeded, that the same party had perilled its own supremacy by guaranteeing to us our civil rights, and that above all, the ballot—the essential weapon of preserving those rights—had been secured to us by a solemn constitutional enactment by the same party, and we were, in the face of all this appealed to by those who had opposed all these great boons, to join with them in overthrowing the party of our deliverance and redemption, would any white man for a moment tolerate with patience any such a proposition? Would it not be most ungrateful for the colored man to renounce such a party, when its very existence is now threatened? Some of his leaders, white and colored, may be incompetent, corrupt, treacherous, but he would exhibit a strange obliviousness if he would consent to join an antagonistic organization to destroy his own party, even before he had attempted to reform it."

Mr. ORR estimates the relative colored and white population in the State to be as 3 to 4, that is, a fourth larger colored population than white, and that if every white man should vote the so-called "Reform" ticket, and the colored electors vote the Republican ticket, there would be a majority for the latter of 25,000. But he asserts that a large number of white men will vote with the Republicans, much larger than there are colored men who will vote against it. From these assumptions, he thinks there is no doubt of the success of the Republican ticket, and that there are many reasons why it should triumph over the Democratic party, now sailing under the "reform" flag in that State. The letter of Gov. ORR cannot fail to have a favorable influence on the white population of the State. It does him great honor, as his course contrasts so brightly with that of most Southern politicians.

Genuine Modern Democracy—Acts of a Treasonable Party.

In 1856 JAMES BUCHANAN was elected President by the Democratic party over Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, the Republican candidate.

Almost immediately after his inauguration the Southern branch of the Democratic party began to prepare for their long-threatened withdrawal from the Union.

These preparations were continued, more or less openly, all through BUCHANAN's election, making the final blow against the Union contingent upon the result of the Presidential election in 1860, and boldly avowing their determination to destroy it if the Republicans were successful.

As soon as Mr. LINCOLN's election was ascertained the traitors began their treasonable operations. FLOYD, BUCHANAN's Secretary of War, robbed every arsenal at the North of muskets, cannons, ammunition, and all munitions of war he could lay his hands upon and sent them South for the benefit of the rebels, scattered the army through the Western Territories and in Texas, and did all in his power to render the Government defenceless.

TUCKER, the meanest of all Connecticut Yankees, who was Secretary of the Navy, aided FLOYD to the full extent of his ability, by either dismantling our ships of war or sending our navy into foreign seas, and leaving our navy yards and naval depots to the mercy of the traitors.

COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, deliberately destroyed the public credit in the expectation that it would thus be impossible successfully to resist the war against the Union.

THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior, though not in a position to render his Government as much injury as his three infamous associates, was not backward in his treasonable efforts. He stole a million and a half of dollars, more or less, belonging to a trust fund which all his predecessors had considered sacred.

In all these treasonable and infamous acts these great fellows were aided and abetted by leading Democrats connected with the Government; and if they were not approved, they were tamely acquiescent in, by the Democratic President, the "weak and wicked" sage of Wheeling.

But these treasonable acts were only preliminary to their intended rebellion. Long before Mr. LINCOLN was inaugurated, with not a threat on the part of him or his party against which the most rabid secession slaveholder could complain, and with the Supreme Court and the United States Senate on their side, one Democratic State after another withdrew from the Union, until eleven of them were in rebellion.

In the meantime, they had commenced open war against the Government by feloniously seizing Government forts, arsenals, navy yards, custom-houses, mints, fired on Sumter, founded a rebel government based on slavery, and committed numerous other acts of war.

Thus the Union, so far it was in the power of the rebel Democracy to accomplish it, was dissolved, a civil war was inaugurated, and one-half the Union arrayed in deadly strife against the other, and all without the shadow of a wrong to avenge, and for no other cause than to build up a government pledged to sustain, perpetrate, and extend the cause of slavery.

This war, begun to bind faster the four millions human chattels by whose labor they had lived and thrived, and to add other millions to the long list, was waged by the rebel conspirators with bloody and relentless fury for four long years.

At the end of these four years the whole Southern confederacy collapsed, but not until they had slaughtered and disabled half a million of loyal men, made a million widows and orphans, and fastened upon the nation an expense of four thousand millions of dollars.

But though their conspiracy proved an ignominious failure, and though for a time they seemed humbled and subdued, willing to accept any terms the victors might impose upon them, the leniency of the Government led them soon to forget their disgrace and to become as insolent and bloodthirsty as ever.

As their treason brought upon them no punishment from the day the war closed, they felt that, though the rebellion was a failure, they could safely vent their hatred against the Government upon its defenders. They, therefore, commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of the loyal men, both black and white, and not less than ten thousand of them have been murdered in cold blood since the war ended.

These cruel and long-continued outrages are approved by the entire rebel press of the South, and either approved or denied by the whole Democratic press and party of the country. In no single instance have they been rebuked by the Democratic leaders or papers, but they have rather sought to encourage them. The Democratic party, therefore, make themselves responsible for the crimes of their Southern brethren.

Besides prosecuting this bloody war against

the Union, and this bloody persecution against Southern loyalists, they have sought to keep from the colored people, made freemen in spite of it, all political and civil rights; and when a Republican Congress conferred upon them the rights belonging to men, their Democratic enemies and persecutors have sought to render them utterly worthless.

Every measure designed by the Republican party to transfer the freedmen into citizens, and citizens into voters, has been resisted with persistent and malignant tenacity. Every act for the benefit of the colored man, has found in the Democratic party, unrelenting hostility, and all their efforts have been directed to the continued degradation and oppression of the colored race.

During the war they exhibited their hatred to the colored man first, by opposition to his employment by the Government upon fortifications. Then they bitterly denounced the admission of fugitive slaves within the Union lines, insisting that our army officers should promptly return them to their masters.

More bitterly still did they resist the employment of colored men as soldiers. They denounced the policy, not so much because they considered it degrading for a white man to fight by his side, as because it deprived his master of so much valuable property. It was the interest of the rebel masters for whom they were most concerned.

But the high tide of their indignation was not reached till the proclamation of emancipation was issued. That great measure threw the whole Democratic party into such a fever of wrath and excitement as they had never before reached. It was denounced as a wicked wrong and injustice to the Southern Democracy, and Mr. LINCOLN was assassinated for issuing so vile a document!

Since the war the Democratic party has shown its hatred for the colored man quite as distinctly as during its existence. When all their efforts to keep him in slavery failed, they resolved to withhold from him all the benefits of freedom.

To this end they resisted every law admitting a rebel State into the Union which sought to protect the colored man in his rights. They resisted the passage of the Civil Rights Bill at every stage, and with vindictive zeal, because it conferred upon and secured to the colored man the right of citizenship.

They resisted with the same fury every amendment to the Constitution, designed to place them on a footing of exact equality with white citizens. And after Congress had adopted them, the Democracy opposed their ratification in every State legislature except two.

And finally, they opposed in like manner and with equal determination the Enforcement Bill, the object of which was to require a faithful execution in their letter and spirit of the Constitution and laws touching the rights of colored men.

But their record does not end here. Besides the long and cruel warfare against equal rights for all men, they have even attempted to destroy the credit of the Government, by encouraging the infamous and ruinous doctrine of Redemption of the Public Debt, and declare their intention to trample under foot all the reconstruction laws formed for the restoration of the Union, and for the security of the colored man!

Was there ever a party since the world existed of such so infamous and so truthful a record could be written?

Injustice to Southern Republicans.

There can be no doubt that the condition and opinions of the Southern Republicans is very generally misunderstood, even by their Northern brethren, while it is persistently and intentionally misrepresented by the copperhead press there and everywhere. Most Northern Republicans seem not to have the faintest conception of the embarrassments with which they are surrounded, the dangers that beset them at every step, and the insults and outrages they are compelled to endure, as the penalty of their principles.

In almost every reconstructed State there are bands of assassins banded together by secret oaths, whose sworn duty it is to murder Republicans, where they safely could, and at any sacrifice to keep them from the polls.

Though these secret assassins, who are only tools in the hands of the Democratic leaders, make very little distinction in selecting their victims, it is probably true that their hatred for white Republicans is, if possible, the most vindictive and deadly. For remaining true to the Government, or frankly acquiescing in the results of the war, they are looked upon as "false to the South," or else as emigrants from the North, are considered intruders and enemies. They are therefore not only outlawed by society, and subject to every species of indignity these ruffianly enemies can devise, but they are assassinated without remorse upon every safe opportunity.

Republicans are literally compelled to take their lives in their hands when they decide to stand by the Government, and unite their fortunes with the Republican party. To be cut off from all association with the people of the South, treated as social outcasts by them who by reason have forfeited their own lives, and to be subject to taunts and sneers, and vulgar insolence by these felons, is a sacrifice hard enough to make for a party. But when, in addition to these outrages, they know the chances are they will be assassinated possibly within the year, intelligent Northern Republicans ought to comprehend this arrogance and the danger of Republicanism in a rebel State. But the great majority of them do not, and Southern Republicans as often receive abuse as sympathy from Republican papers and Republican orators.

This was strikingly and disgracefully the case in the last Congress. Republican Senators and members of the House poured out their bitterest vials of wrath upon Southern Republicans. Instead of receiving encouragement and support, every thing possible was done by these men to dishearten them and give aid and comfort to the rebel democracy. Our papers and Congressmen really friendly to their struggling and insulted Southern friends, have shown either great indifference or great ignorance in regard to their position, with few honorable exceptions.

It will, of course, be understood that we do not mean to except our own people, who constitute the great majority of the Republican party in the old slave States, from the insults, outrages, and assassinations to which white Republicans have been and still are subjected. From the nature of the case they have been exempt from the social insults and indignities heaped upon the whites. Our people neither seek nor desire any social intimacy with the rebel people of the South; but they have not escaped the personal outrages and murders which have produced so much misery and alarm all through the South. Many thousands of them have been murdered for their Republicanism; still a larger number have been turned out of employment for the same terrible crime, and they have met with numerous personal assaults.

All these things seem to be overlooked at the North or treated with indifference. It is forgotten that three-fourths or four-fifths of the Republicans South are poor men dependent upon their daily labor for their daily bread.

They have no money and very little time to expend for the success of their party. They have bravely and cheerfully risked their lives, and endangered and often sacrificed their means of support out of love for their principles. Does not this entitle them not only to the earnest sympathy, but the material assistance, of their more fortunate Northern friends? If these could change positions with Southern Republicans and learn from experience what sacrifices they make, what dangers they encounter, and what insults they receive as the penalty for their adherence to the Republican party, they would not complain at the little they are required to do to aid in saving the Southern States to the Republican party.

Progress of the War.

Events of the most stirring character continue to transpire at the seat of war; battle upon battle in rapid succession is fought, and victory upon victory to be won, almost, if not altogether, by the Prussians. News of French victories occasionally reach us from the French capital; but they are so uniformly followed by a French retreat and a Prussian advance, that they are entitled to no credit. There seems to be no doubt that BAZAIN, the ablest of all the French generals, is shut up in Metz, besieged by a Prussian army, and that the Crown Prince is far on his way to Paris. The latest news is that he has flanked Châlons—that is, has got between that important place and Paris. The people of that city are in the greatest state of alarm, and are preparing for a long siege. NAPOLEON himself seems to be a fugitive flying from one place to another, either for safety or without an object. The losses on both sides have been immense. The French reports are that the Prussians have lost 90,000 men, but they say nothing or little of their own. It is fair to suppose that, as they have always been defeated, their loss is equal to that of the Prussians. The latter say but little about the loss on either side, except that the killed and wounded in these battles of last week were forty thousand on both sides. War correspondents have found it exceedingly difficult to procure reliable news of military movements; but their testimony has been very uniform in favor of Prussian successes. As things are going, the war must soon terminate. We give the telegraphic news in another column.

Compromising with Repudiation.

Two years ago the Legislature of Michigan passed a law authorizing the people of such towns in the State as desire to encourage the construction of railroads to vote a certain amount for that purpose. Many towns took advantage of the law, and a gross sum of about \$4,000,000 was voted. Bonds were issued to various railroad companies for the amount, and by them negotiated to raise means to carry on the works. Three or four months ago the Supreme Court of the State decided that the law authorizing this aid was unconstitutional. This rendered the bonds entirely worthless, and was likely to result in great distress to the innocent holders. To remedy the threatened evil to individuals and disgrace to the State, the Governor called an extra session of the Legislature that a constitutional amendment might be submitted to the people for their approval at the ensuing election, validating or rendering legal these railroad aid bonds. The Legislature met in July, and after a session of three weeks or so, agreed to give the people who had voted the aid the high privilege of deciding by another vote whether they will pay these bonds or repudiate them! This proposition, we understand, is a compromise between those who thought the Legislature should legalize the bonds and those who were willing to let the matter remain where the decision of the court left it—that is, be repudiated. It seems to us that the Legislature of Michigan has done a very timid, if not a cowardly, thing.

Democracy and the Colored Man.

Every day brings forth some new evidence of the settled purpose of the Democratic party, not only to trample under foot the Fifteenth Amendment and the whole series of laws passed to restore the Southern States, but to deprive the colored man of the rights secured to him by these measures. Whenever they dare, the Democratic leaders and their organs proclaim this purpose in unequivocal terms. They declare their purpose to build up a "white man's party," and to take from the colored man not only the protection guaranteed to him by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and the Civil Rights Bill, but to reduce him again to a condition of servitude. This is the logic of their creed. Seek to disguise it as some of them may, that is what a "white man's party" means, and nothing less. We have from time to time published proofs of the truth of what we say. And now we give the bold declaration of the Philadelphia Age, the exponent of the opinion and purposes of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and they embody the views and designs of the Democracy of the nation.

We trust our colored friends everywhere will read, ponder upon, and treasure up in their hearts these shameless declarations of the Democratic organs: "The Pennsylvania Democracy are speaking upon the white man's question. They determined to make this the issue of the coming contest. On the 3rd instant, the Democratic convention of Fayette county assembled at Uniontown, and, after nominating a good ticket, commenced a series of outspoken resolutions declaring that the fraudulent and forcible adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment was a flagrant outrage upon the rights of the States, and an intentional insult to the white race. The same convention also urged the forming of white men's clubs for the purpose of restoring the power of this Government to the keeping of white men, and urge all men who prefer the rule of white men to that of negroes to unite with the Democracy in an effort to perpetuate the institution of our country in the hands of the white race. This is the path in which the Democratic party in the old Keystone State will travel in the future. Negro suffrage means ruin to the white man of this State by fraudulent means. They were not allowed to have a voice in the matter. A Legislature was elected upon a far different issue, and then the majority of that body ratified the negro amendment. Had the question of negro suffrage been submitted to the white men of Pennsylvania then it would have been defeated by a large majority, and the same result would follow an election to-day. The Republicans are well aware of that fact, and hence the cheat and swindle. It is not too late to administer an antidote for the poison, and that the Democracy intend to do. White men will never allow Pennsylvania to be ruled and ruined by negroes."

The Mission to England.

MR. FREELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, nominated and confirmed as Minister to England, in place of Mr. MOTLEY, has, after five or six weeks consideration, declined the appointment. His letter positively declaring that determination has been published. There cannot, therefore, be any doubt upon the subject. We think he is wise in taking this step, as it now leaves the President free to select some one of our ablest statesmen for the important position. It is one that in the present crisis of affairs in Europe, and especially in view of our relations with England, requires the very highest order of talent, as well as great experience in public affairs. The report that the mission has been offered